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CATHOLIC SERIALS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY IN THE UNITED STATES

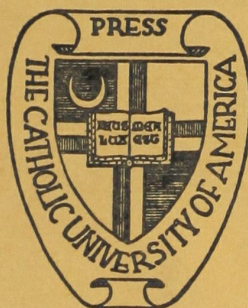
A Descriptive Bibliography and Union List

SECOND SERIES: PART SIX

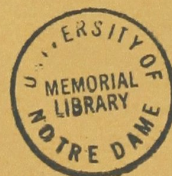
IOWA

by

Eugene P. Willging and Herta Hatzfeld
The Catholic University of America Library



THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA PRESS
WASHINGTON 17, D.C.



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1963

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NINETEENTH CENTURY CATHOLIC SERIALS

PART SIX: IOWA

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Since September, 1954 the undersigned has been preparing for the RECORDS of The American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia a bibliographical survey and union list of nineteenth century Catholic serials in the U.S. This project originated because both historians as well as librarians realized the need of a comprehensive reference work to cover the more than 1,200 Catholic titles which had appeared throughout the nineteenth century; Gregory's UNION LIST OF SERIALS and AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS include fewer than 50% of the titles now known and do not provide anything beyond the briefest bibliographical descriptions. For the librarian the articles in the RECORDS have offered a guide for the preservation of materials at hand, the location of titles in other institutions, and a stimulus to provide micro-reproductions of source materials in American history. To date the following articles have appeared or are scheduled for early printing in the RECORDS: volume, page and date references are given for each state:

Alabama 67:120-4. June-Dec. 1956
Arizona 67:124-5. June-Dec. 1956
Arkansas 66:171-2. Sept. 1955
Colorado 66:230-8. Dec. 1955
Connecticut 67:31-50. Mar. 1956
Delaware 68:106-9. Sept.-Dec. 1957
Florida 67:126-7. June-Dec. 1956
Georgia 70:109-20. Sept.-Dec. 1959
Idaho 66:173. Sept. 1955
Maine 69:98-110. Sept.-Dec. 1958
Montana 67:128-9. June-Dec. 1956
Nebraska 65:165-7. Sept. 1954; Additions 66:156. Sept. 1955
Nevada 66:173. Sept. 1955
New Hampshire 66:157-171. Sept. 1955
New Jersey 68:3-28. Mar.-June, 1957

North Carolina 69:111-115. Sept.-Dec. 1958
 Rhode Island 65:167-75. Sept. 1954; additions, 66:156.
 Sept. 1955
 South Carolina 71:40-57. Mar.-June 1959
 Tennessee 70:18-31. Mar.-June 1959
 Utah 67:129-31. June-Dec. 1956
 Vermont 66:222-30. Dec. 1955
 Virginia 68:109-117. Sept.-Dec. 1957
 Washington. In press
 West Virginia 68:117-120. Sept.-Dec. 1957
 Wyoming 67:131-2. June-Dec. 1956

N.B. Copies are available from the Secretary, American
 Catholic Historical Society, 715 Spruce St., Philadelphia 6,
 Pa., at 75¢ per number.

In addition, three articles dealing exclusively with Polish titles
 have appeared in POLISH AMERICAN STUDIES 12:84-100 (July-Dec. 1955);
 13:19-35 (Jan.-June, 1956); 13:89-101 (July-Dec. 1956). These are
 available from the Polish American Historical Association, St. Mary's
 College, Orchard Lake, Mich., at \$1.00 per copy.

At present we have completed more manuscript than can be accomo-
 dated within the RECORDS in the near future. Therefore, the Catho-
 lic University of America Press has begun this "Second Series" which
 will cover those states with an extensive history, such as Minnesota,
 Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Massa-
 chusetts and a few others while the RECORDS, in the series we now
 designate as "First," will continue to carry the articles on those
 states with briefer histories such as those listed above. Thus, in
 future, there will be two series, with cross-references to each other.
 Part One of the Second Series, covering the states of Minnesota, North
 and South Dakota was published in August, 1959 by the Catholic University
 of America Press at \$1.95. Part Two on Wisconsin was published in June,
 1960 at \$2.95. Part Three on Illinois was published in April, 1961 at
 \$3.95. Part Four on Indiana was published in 1962 at \$1.75. Part Five
 on Pennsylvania is now in press.

New features of the Second Series are alphabetical and chronological charts for each state to enable the researcher to determine quickly what publications were in existence at any given period. There will also be an index of personal names and of titles for each state.

Other features which are continued from the First Series are the notes on frequency, the type and degree of Catholicity; these are indicated as follows:

1. "Catholic by purpose":
 - a. official organ of a diocese;
 - b. originated by an Order;
 - c. conducted by a priest or Catholic layman.
2. "Catholic by attitude" basically but with other primary purposes.
3. "Catholic by national tradition", which is used chiefly for foreign publications whose primary aims were national or patriotic.

References to library holdings are given in National Union Catalog symbols.

In each part of this Second Series we are repeating the General Bibliography, revised from its original appearance in Sept. 1954 issue of the RECORDS. A special bibliography will continue to precede the description of entries for each state.

Finally, it should be clearly noted that the compiler regards these articles as preliminary rather than definitive and that the emphasis is on bibliography and format rather than contents of the publications. We request users to furnish us with corrections on either the descriptive matter or the library holdings. We are also anxious

to join any cooperative movement toward the preservation of these source materials for American church history.

Eugene P. Willging
Catholic University of America Library
January, 1963.

P. S. The Iowa material, which follows, has been corrected through the end of 1962.

IOWA

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Tritz

Sister Mary Cleo, O.S.F. (the "Tritz-family" was one of the early settlers in 1850, mass said in their home), ST. DONATUS: A SETTLEMENT OF LUXEMBURGERS IN NORTHEASTERN IOWA, unpublished MA, Cath. Univ. of America, Washington, D. C., 1954. Rich bibliography.

*Mrs. Stuart, writing in her article in 1932, also used for checking the DUBUQUE CITY DIRECTORIES as well as the Library of Loras College, which was not possible for us. Nevertheless we found 8 more items with the help of the Library of Congress, which has a rich collection of Newspaper Directories.

Of further help were letters from Loras College, Dubuque.

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

From 1655-1735 Catholic Frenchmen were the first white men to reach the site of Iowa. In 1673 the Jesuit Fathers Joliet and Marquette came to parts near the Mississippi. In 1690 a fort was built near the present Dubuque. In 1788 the Spaniards gave a grant of land to Julien Du Buque, a French Canadian, giving his name to the village he founded; he died in 1810.

The Northwest territories were claimed first by France, ceded to Spain (1762), taken back in 1800. Ecclesiastically they were part of the Quebec province, from which also came the first missionaries. Baltimore became their diocese after the territories were taken over by the United States in 1803/4. Iowa as a territory was governed with others in its neighborhood until it became an independent territory in 1838.

Chronology:

- 1833 Lead mines near Dubuque and the fertile prairies attracted white men. Irishmen and Germans followed the French; the population grew rapidly. The first mass was said by a passing priest in Dubuque in 1833.
- 1835 In July the Dominican Father Samuel Charles Mazzuchelli*, built the first church in Dubuque, St. Raphael's.
 *He was born in Milan, came to America in 1830 to Wisconsin (q.v. there in our study a short sketch), to Illinois and Iowa, building many churches for newly founded communities, becoming Vicar General of Bishop Loras in 1839. His MEMOIRS tell about his activities.
- 1836 In the following year he became the first resident priest. In that year on May 11 (Macy, p. 3) Dubuque got its first secular newspaper, the DUBUQUE VISITOR.
- 1837 Iowa's first diocese was created.
- 1838 As a territory Iowa had its first capital, Burlington, which was changed in 1839/40 to Iowa City, where Fr. Mazzuchelli said the mass and made the designs of the capitol and of St. Mary's Church. Meanwhile he had built (1838) the first church of Davenport, which had been laid out by Antoine Le Claire (Carey, p. 49/50), a French Indian and devout Catholic who gave the land to the church.
- 1839 Rev. Pelamourgues who was brought over from France by the first bishop in 1839 and was for many years its pastor. This first bishop of Dubuque began his work in Iowa with Fr. Mazzuchelli and two priests, plus four deacons. From France he brought Mathias Loras from Lyon, a schoolmate of the Cure d'Ars; he came to the U. S. as rector of Mobile, Alabama where he spent seven years. As Bishop of Dubuque he established St. Raphael's Seminary (1839) and visited the scattered Catholics. His city had 1,000 inhabitants, half of them Catholics. He tried to get more priests and also nuns for schools (Sisters of Charity for the city's first school). Irish Trappists built an Abbey near Dubuque at New Melleray. Through articles in Irish and German Catholic papers the bishop encouraged settlers to come. Towns were laid out and numerous settlements he founded himself.
 One knows from Mazzuchelli's MEMOIRS and from Bishop Loras' life

- that both experienced the necessity of fostering temperance movements. Even the bishop, giving the example, pledged himself abstinence, and founded the first Catholic Total Abstinence Society. His cathedral, St. Raphael's, had as rector Father Joseph Cretin; he told the bishop of his success with a printing press he had used in Prairie du Chien. One knows from a letter (1843) Bishop Loras sent to Fr. Donoghoe, the editor of the CATHOLIC HERALD in Philadelphia, that he asked to send a press, and he received it (Hoffmann: NW, 175, 185). Iowa was admitted to statehood in 1846, but the diocese still included Minnesota and the two Dakotas until in 1850 St. Paul became a diocese.
- Father Mathew, the apostle of temperance, came on his lecture tour to Dubuque in 1849. A strong propaganda movement to make the State "dry" followed, with successively more abstinence societies; but only in 1885 and 1889 were Catholic temperance papers published.
- The AMERICAN IMPRINTS INVENTORY lists one Catholic item, his book, THE CATHOLIC COMPANION, published in 1852 in Dubuque; there also appeared the first secular SCHOOL-JOURNAL in 1854 (Macy, p. 42). In the same year a "savagely anti-Catholic sheet," the OBSERVER was printed in Dubuque for 18 months (Macy, p. 41), while Bishop Loras used his press to print tracts on, e.g., "To our Dissenting Friends". After a time of toleration (Carey, p. 22) there followed (1854ff.) a time of hatred, of expansion of Know-Nothing lodges.
- The first railroad was built from Davenport to Iowa City, where the first train arrived in 1856; it was built mostly by Irishmen, strengthening the Catholic element.
- The state capital was changed to Des Moines. Bishop Loras, who had wanted for years a Catholic paper in his diocese, saw the first attempt made in Nov. 1857 with a Prospectus and the first issue published on Jan. 16, 1858 of THE WESTERN STAR; he helped in vain with \$300. It failed when Bishop Loras died in that year. He left in the diocese 48 priests, 60 churches for 54,000 Catholics; his coadjutor now became the second bishop, Clement Smyth (1858-65). He was a monk from the above mentioned Trappist Abbey, a very pious, scholarly man, establishing a school for young men in his abbey but it was not strong enough in such a pioneer situation. Iowa's Catholics had grown to 80,000. Bishop Smyth died in 1865. Meanwhile the first "religious" periodical existed in Dubuque, Iowa, CHRISTIAN WITNESS, followed by IOWA RELIGIOUS NEWS LETTER in 1862 (Macy, p. 43); it was not Catholic.
- The third bishop was John Hennessy from Ireland (Fuhrmann, 69) who became Archbishop in 1893 and died in 1900. He received many priests from Ireland and Germany and established many schools. Also in 1866 appeared the first secular children's paper in Sioux City, then a curiosity (Macy, p. 9). In 1868 existed for one year a Catholic weekly, the CATHOLIC REVIEW OF CLINTON, while in 1870 DER PRESBYTERIAN had moved to Dubuque, and there the Catholic LUXEMBURGER GAZETTE was started in 1871, followed by a Davenport paper, the IOWA CATHOLIC ADVOCATE in 1874 and the IOWA, a German-Catholic weekly in 1875 and others, q.v. the chronological table.
- A second diocese was founded in Davenport in 1881 for the Southern half of Iowa with 45,000 Catholics, 70 priests, 140 churches, St. Ambrose Seminary and College. The first bishop was John McMullen,

Irish born, who died in 1883. The IOWA MESSENGER had just started as a diocesan paper, which as CATHOLIC MESSENGER
 1884 is still alive (1961). Davenport's second bishop, Henry Congrove, already co-founder of the Seminary, was (1884-1906) builder of many churches, also of St. Vincent's Home for Orphans.
 1887 Around 1887 the American Protective Association's literature defamed the Catholic Church, and in Lead, a suburb of Sioux
 1890 City today, the NORTH-AMERICAN was published, calling itself "anti-Catholic" (1890) for about five years. In 1893 the
 1893 diocese of Dubuque was raised to an Archdiocese. Only in 1899
 1899 did Dubuque get an English Catholic weekly, THE CATHOLIC TRIBUNE, becoming later a daily.

Foreigners in Iowa

The French and Canadians were followed by the Irish and the Germans; both can be found everywhere in Iowa.

About the Irish q.v. Carey (see Bibliography). In contradistinction to most states, Iowa had no Irish Catholic papers; the Irish were probably satisfied with the English papers, secular and Catholic. Carey (p. 39) knew of a Dennis A. Mahoney in Dubuque who in 1849 edited the MINER'S EXPRESS and who was in 1852 co-founder of the DUBUQUE HERALD which became later a daily, the first in Iowa; he was "an outstanding figure" in Iowa.

The Germans (Eiboeck, also Peters, q.v. Bibliography, give good pictures), many of them Catholics, published German secular papers, i.e. NORTHWESTLICHER DEMOKRAT (1849 in Dubuque), HEROLD (1850 in Davenport) and up to 1871 seven papers of value, prior to the Catholic IOWA (1875).

The German-speaking Luxemburgians arriving in Iowa between 1860 and 1870 had the courage to start a paper of their own, the first in the States, THE LUXEMBURGER GAZETTE (1871).

No Catholic periodical publications are known from the Dutch, who settled in groups, nor from the Bohemians. The latter began to come to Iowa in 1850, especially from 1856 ff. and settled along the Cedar river. The Catholics of them once even had a Czech priest, but many (according to Dostal) lost their faith lacking priestly care in their language. There existed a Bohemian paper in Iowa City, SLOVAN AMERICKY (1868 or 1869 ff.), listed in Macy, p. 61, as well as in Ayer, according to both it was published by the Letovsky Brothers, was "Independent"; seems not to have been Catholic.

From Brother Lawrence Gonner, Maryhurst Prep. School, Kirkwood, Mo., the son of the founder of THE CATHOLIC TRIBUNE, Nicholas E. Gonner, some things are known but he lacked exact data since he did not have the records himself.

Holdings in places in Iowa:

IaDuC: THE WESTERN STAR, F 13, Mr 3, 1858 - very important!

supposedly complete sets of Davenport's IOWA or CATHOLIC MESSENGER, of Iowa, resp. KATHOLISCHE WESTEN of Dubuque, at least incomplete?, also of the LUXEMBURGER GAZETTE as well as of THE CATHOLIC TRIBUNE as weekly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly and daily (we did not receive clear answers as to completeness).

The Catholic Messenger office in Davenport has complete holdings now reproduced on microfilm and available at DCU.

C A S C A D E

Cascade, in Dubuque County, belongs to the Dubuque Diocese. Around 1840 it was Irish, then more German speaking inhabitants arrived of which two-thirds had come from Luxemburg. In 1896 there existed besides the English also a German parish and school, St. Mary's.

KATHOLISCHER WÄCHTER (CATHOLIC GUARDIAN) (Je 4 1896 - Je 1916)

This German, (Cath. lc) weekly newspaper was established on Je 4 1896 and continued until Je 1916. It was founded as a local paper for a growing German-speaking community by John P. Kirchen, Sr.; he was helped by his son John P. Kirchen, Jr. The elder Kirchen was born in Luxemburg, educated by Jesuit Fathers in Metz; he was interested in classical and modern languages as well as in European literatures; he went to America, to Port Washington, Wisconsin, was a teacher there and in nearby places, went to Iowa, settled finally in Cascade editing the WÄCHTER until he died in Ag 1911, followed by his son. He had also been contributor to other Catholic weeklies and periodicals. The elder Kirchen was also helped by his daughters Angeline and Susan; the latter then married, becoming Mrs. Frank Koppers. They acted as editors and publishers; the Cascade Printing Co. was the printer and in some sources was also given as publisher. The paper was devoted to religious topics, church, local and general news; politically it was on the Democratic side. Difficulties for the Germans during World War I brought John P. Kirchen, Jr., to the decision to sell the equipment and the subscription list of the paper to the Columbia Publishing Co. in Milwaukee, Wis., which in Je 1916 merged it into its COLUMBIA (existing since 1873).

Details: 8 pages, 15 x 22 inches, \$2.50; circulation in 1898-1901 less than 1,000 copies, in 1906: 2,580, in 1914: 2,250, in 1916: 3,000. It completed 21 volumes in 1916.

Sources: Stuart: ICHR:5(1932) p. 26; Timpe, p. 31; Keiter, p. 124; Carey, p. 39; Piusverein (1907); Dauchy (1898-1901); Rowell (1898-1908); Ayer (1904-16); Hoffmann (1897-1913); Arndt: Olson, p. 134.

Locations: Not AN, ULS (Arndt: Olson found no holdings).

C L I N T O N

Clinton was near Dubuque and belongs to its diocese. In 1868 Rev. P. McLaughlin as pastor of St. Mary's Church, finished in 1869. From Carey (p. 56) we know that those Irish settlers had reacted to notices in the BOSTON PILOT (1849-50); q.v. also L. V. Dunn, THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CLINTON COUNTY, (Clinton, 1907) but not available for our study.

CATHOLIC REVIEW (1868-1869)

This was a weekly newspaper, (lc) an enterprise of its editor and publisher James Glynn. It was listed in the years 1868-69 by Rowell as a "religious" paper, and as established in 1868 but not mentioned anymore in 1870.

CLINTON

Details: published Saturdays, 4 pages, 21-28 inches, \$1.50.

Sources: Rowell (1868-69); Cook (1869), not in Stuart.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

CRESTON

Creston belonged since 1881, to the diocese of Davenport; it had in 1896 one parish church and a school, in care of Benedictine Fathers from St. Malachy's Priory, established in 1873 in Creston.

CATHOLIC VISITOR (1895 or 1896-1901)

It was a bi-monthly newspaper, (1c) established according to Ayer's 1898 directory in 1896, but in Ayer 1901 as established in 1895. Its founder, editor and publisher was Mary A. Gilgan. Its purpose perhaps was to serve as a local paper or more probably as a magazine-like publication for the Catholics of Creston and its neighborhood.

Details: bi-monthly Saturdays, with 12 pages of only 9 x 12 inches, \$1.00.

Sources: Ayer (1898-1901); Pettengill (1899); Remington (1900, 1901); not in Stuart.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

DAVENPORT

Davenport with its first church in 1838, q.v. "1838" in Historical Sketch, belonged prior to 1881 to the Diocese of Dubuque. Its population was mostly Irish and German but also had an English and a German parish in 1874 when the IOWA CATHOLIC ADVOCATE was published for a short time. Then in 1881 (q.v. under "1881" in the Historical Sketch) it became the See of the second diocese in Iowa and had, besides the cathedral, three churches; by 1883 it was strong enough to support a Catholic weekly, the IOWA MESSENGER which still existed as the CATHOLIC MESSENGER in 1962. It had also an orphanage which dared a publication in 1899.

THE CATHOLIC MESSENGER. SEE: IOWA MESSENGER

IOWA CATHOLIC ADVOCATE (Ja 1874-1874?)

This was an attempt to have a (1c) newspaper, at least monthly (acc. only to Middleton: note by Rev. E. P. Schmitt). Its establishment was announced in the LITERARISCHE HANDWEISER of

DAVENPORT

1874 as "new", edited by G. Cumming, and by the AVE MARIA of Ja 31 1874 as being "published in that brightest of all Western cities, Davenport; the first copy is full of news and especially good local news of the Catholic schools of the city. It makes a good impression." It seems to have had a short life. Lucey did not find further data.

Details: none known.

Sources: Middleton (1908) p. 30; LIT. HANDW (1874) col. 72; AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. (Ja 31 1874); Lucey I, 36; not in Stuart.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

THE IOWA CATHOLIC MESSENGER. SEE: IOWA MESSENGER

D A V E N P O R T
(and Iowa State)

THE IOWA MESSENGER (Ja 6 1883-Mr 1889)

THE IOWA CATHOLIC MESSENGER (Ap 1889-F 22 1902)

THE IOWA CATHOLIC MESSENGER AND NORTHWESTERN CATHOLIC
(Mr 1 1902-Jl 8 1905)

THE CATHOLIC MESSENGER (Jl 15 1905-D 6 1923)

THE CATHOLIC MESSENGER AND THE WESTERN WORLD
(D 13 1923-D 10 1936)

THE CATHOLIC MESSENGER (D 17 1936-1962)

This weekly newspaper (lc-la) was founded "theoretically" in November 1882 but practically it was issued for the first time on Ja 6 1883.

We decided to grade the paper: lc up to 1923, because only then we saw it called for the first time an "official" diocesan paper (CPD Meier 1923). Certainly after Ja 1938 it is (la); Bishop McMullen supported it since its beginning and Bishop Hayes stated in general at its 75th anniversary that "the Diocese had a paper...truly Catholic..."

Therefore 1882 as well as 1883 is given in different sources as establishing date. It was founded, owned, published and edited by the Sharon family up to 1936; it had the motto: "Who are faithful to the Church will guard the State".

Davenport had just become a Diocese in May, 1881. Bishop John McMullen had established in September 1882 St. Ambrose College.

DAVENPORT

He supported the idea of creating a Catholic paper, also for his own purpose. That and the fact that there did not yet exist a Catholic paper in the English language in Iowa (only two in German were published) gave Mr. Sharon the opportunity and chance to start and maintain one. Davenport's IOWA CATHOLIC ADVOCATE of 1874 had lacked support and died before a year was over. It seems another unsuccessful attempt was also made.*

*In the 75th anniversary issue of THE CATHOLIC MESSENGER of May 6 1958 two attempts are noted but no titles nor details are given.

I. THE IOWA MESSENGER (Ja 6 1883-Mr 1889)

The exact date of origin was given in the paper's history of THE CATHOLIC MESSENGER's special number (N 15 1956) as Ja 6 1883. Thomas L. Sharon started it. He had previously been a high school teacher in New York and for two years the publisher of the REVIEW, a secular paper in La Porte City, Iowa. He moved to Davenport, procured there the means for the Catholic paper from numerous people in the city, invested also his own savings of \$2,500 and opened an office in the Lisher Building at Third and Main Sts., which was also the office of the German secular and local paper: DER DEMOKRAT. He stayed with his MESSENGER until he died in 1888. Sharon acted as publisher and did most of the writing. Without an advance subscription list, he circulated gratuitously 3,000 copies of the first issue throughout the state. THE IOWA MESSENGER succeeded and could count after 6 months 3,000 subscribers. He was helped by his two brothers Emmet and Fred. Emmet M. Sharon was the first editor while he still lived in La Porte City, where he kept up a law office. For a time he also was the mayor of that city. In 1887 he moved to Davenport as the city attorney. His profession finally required so much of his time that he gave up the editorship but he resumed it again in 1918. He continued to write almost all editorials "without fear or favor" from 1883 until he died in 1933. Fred B. (Frederick Bernard) Sharon was Davenport's city postmaster during the Wilson administration. He assisted his brother Thomas in taking over the advertising department and current affairs which he treated in a regular column: "The Watch Tower"; it was "recognized as a brilliant feature" (Stuart). He received the award of Knight of St. Gregory from Pope Pius XI. He lived at least to 1936.

Thomas Sharon was also helped by one of his sisters, Minnie E. Sharon. She was in charge of the local news; how long, we do not know. When Thomas died at the age of only 33 years, his brothers and sisters, including Theresa, became the sole owners of the paper in 1888. Fred took over the publishing.

Details: Published Thursdays; about 1885 on Saturday, with 8 pages, 30-44 inches, only 22½ inches in 1886 ff; \$2.00; it circulated in 1883: 3,000; in 1886: 6,720; in 1887: 8,640. Six volumes were completed.

II. THE IOWA CATHOLIC MESSENGER (Ap 1889-F 22 1902)

The anniversary number of 1958 gives the reason for the change of the title; the paper became mixed up with an IOWA MESSENGER published in Des Moines, though we found out the latter's real title was IOWA W.(omen's) C.(atholic) T.(emperance) U.(nion) MESSENGER (1885-94?). Fred Sharon added "Catholic" to his paper's title and moved to the Hibernian Hall, 417 Brady St. Rowell advertised the MESSENGER in 1891 as circulating also in Eastern Nebraska, in North and South Dakota, and as representing the Catholics of the West and all societies in Iowa, but it gradually lost subscribers.

Details: Published Saturdays; 8 pages, 15 x 22 inches; \$2.00; circulation in 1890: 6,900; in 1893: 5,500; in 1899: 5,250; in 1901: 4,188. The paper had reached v. 19.

III. THE IOWA CATHOLIC MESSENGER AND NORTHWESTERN CATHOLIC (Mr 1 1902-Jl 8 1905)

Fred Sharon was able to purchase THE NORTHWESTERN CATHOLIC of Sioux City, Iowa, (q.v.) which had been established in 1891 by Fr. John Phelan and was in financial difficulties though it had 5,000 subscribers. As the following circulation figure shows the merger did not raise the MESSENGER's subscriptions as expected.

Details: Published Thursdays in 1905, 8 pages of 7 columns, 17 x 22 inches, \$2.00, circulation: 5,336 copies, reaching v. 22.

IV. THE CATHOLIC MESSENGER (Jl 15 1905-D 6 1923)

Fred B. Sharon was still the publisher; Emmet Sharon interrupted his editorship - we suppose - around 1908 (Stuart only says "resumed it 1918"), being substituted for 10 years (Stuart) by Joseph E. Halligan. Halligan was one of the first professors of St. Ambrose College, a pioneer in literary and educational work. Joseph E. Halligan and later(!) by N. V. Gannon...carrying on the policy, expounding the questions of the day from the Catholic viewpoint. Halligan after 10 years changed to become editor of the DAVENPORT DAILY LEADER (Stuart). If Mr. Gannon worked with Emmet Sharon who returned in 1918 or later we do not know but it was certainly prior to 1932 when Mrs. Stuart wrote her history.

Mr. Gannon was a prominent attorney and brilliant orator. He was identified with all Catholic affairs in Davenport. His daughter, Miss Ada Gannon was also a contributor to the paper and an authority on parliamentary law, lecturing on that subject in Catholic colleges throughout the country. She was always interested in the Irish question (Stuart).

Another contributor's name (Stuart:6, p. 24), probably working for the MESSENGER around 1913, at least prior to 1932, was Rev. William Green.

Details: Published Thursdays, 8 pages, 17 x 22 inches, \$2.50; circulation in 1923: 7,000, reaching v. 40.

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V. THE CATHOLIC MESSENGER AND THE WESTERN WORLD (D 13 1923-
D 10 1936)

It seems, as we have already mentioned in the opening lines of this survey, that only now, in 1923, the paper became the "official diocesan paper" (1a, according to our system of grading). We did not find a reason for it, only that CPD Meier listed it as such. Maybe because in 1923 Fred B. Sharon was able to buy THE WESTERN WORLD, the Catholic weekly of Des Moines, a diocese since 1911. THE WESTERN WORLD had been published by John Connolley since 1902, edited by Hugh F. Brennan, in an office of 411 4th St. He published both separately 12 pages for the two dioceses with the combined title. In 1933, Nov. 3 a Golden Anniversary Number was published (Stuart).

After the death of Emmet Sharon in 1933, we believe that Len. O'Connor was his successor (Ayer had Sharon still in 1935 and O'Connor in 1936; Ayer's usually 1-2 years late). THE CATHOLIC MESSENGER lived up to its purpose. Politically Democratic; it had (acc. to Stuart): "loyally supported at every moment...the welfare and the progress of the Church, had aided the bishops and priests in the building of churches, schools..., had given information concerning our Church...to our non-Catholic neighbors...made our belief and position better known and appreciated..."

Some years prior to 1936 (acc. to 1958 anniversary history) the circulation had fallen off from 6,500 to 1,800 and the existence of the paper was in danger. The Sharon family sold the paper to a group of 14 businessmen, headed by Frank Gordon and incorporated as the Messenger Publishing Company.

Details: Published Thursdays, in 1932, 12 pages of 8 columns, 17 x 22 inches, \$2.50; circulation in 1932: 6,573, in 1935?: 1,800, reaching v. 53.

VI. THE CATHOLIC MESSENGER (D 17 1936-1962)

The Messenger Publishing Co. reintroduced the single title, since Des Moines, in 1937 had a MESSENGER of its own. In July 1937 Bishop Henry P. Rohlfman appointed for his Davenport diocesan paper a committee of six priests to study the needs of the paper and sent a letter to all priests of his diocese to support the paper. He purchased it for the diocese in Ja 1938 and appointed Rev. L. M. Boyle as editor. The Catholic Messenger Inc. was listed as publisher for the now official (1a) organ of the diocese. In 1938 the NCWC plan of circulation was adopted. The office was moved in 1939 to 312½ E Third St., in 1941 into the Cosgrove Bldg, 410 1/3 Brady St. Since 1939 Rev. B. L. Barnes acted as business manager; in 1940, because Fr. Boyle was made pastor of a parish, Donald McDonald became the news editor. In 1954 the MESSENGER purchased a building across the street, 407 Brady St., which Bishop Hayes called in memory of the founder "The Sharon Building". Soon after a press was installed on which on Mr 31 1955 the MESSENGER was printed but the office was moved in only in Nov. 1956. Then Mr. McDonald became the editor while Rev. Barnes was the executive editor. On N 15 1956 a special

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number was published for the 75th jubilee of the diocese. It was followed by the same jubilee for the paper on Mr 6 1958. Therein Bishop Hayes stated that the MESSENGER had kept up the "unbroken tradition of a progressive, truly Catholic paper". It had become one of the outstanding Catholic journals, modernized in contents and appearance. In 1952 it had received the Catholic Press Association's Gold medal. It procured the services of at least five priests who became permanent contributors, Msgr. J. D. Conway with his "Question Box", Father Robert Welch, Professor of Religion at the State University of Iowa, with articles on church history and biography, then from St. Ambrose College E. M. Catich about sacred art, from Philadelphia's Seminary John W. Simon with literary criticism, and from the Kenrick Seminary, St. Louis, G. H. Guyot with book reviews. Since 1959 only Rev. B. L. Barnes is noted as editor in CPD; in 1960 as Rt. Rev. Msgr. and editor-in-chief. The paper now publishes a National Edition read in many other states besides Iowa.

Details since 1936: Published Thursdays; \$2.50 to 1940, reduced to \$2.00 to 1949, again \$2.50; in 1951 ff. \$3.00; 1960: \$5.00. Its circulation grew from 5,330 to 15,813 (1940), to 17,585 (1945), to 19,026 (1949), to 20,529 (1957), and to 22,549 in 1960, when it had reached v. 77.

Sources for the time since 1883: Ayer (1883+); Rowell (1883-1908); Alden (1886, 1891/2); Dauchy (1890-99); Remington (1890-99); Batten (1892, 95, 97); Eureka (1893); Pettengill (1895); Palmer (1894); Cherman (1899); Severance (1908); Hoffmann (1891-1913); Preuss' FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW (N 1 and N 23 1899); Middleton: IOWA MESS. (1893); CATH. BUILDERS IV, 226 by Meehan; Wynhoven (1939) 156; Baumgartner, 27; CPD Meier (1923-32); CPD Wagner (1942-48); CPD (1950+); NCA (1949+); Stuart: I.C.H.R.:5 (1932) 11-38; and 6 (1933) 24: clipping: history of the paper from CATH. MESS., 75th anniversary (Mr 6 1858); CATH. MESS., anniversary of Diocese of Davenport (N 15 1956) with history of paper.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS; complete sets in office of CATH. MESS., Davenport and in IaDuC. DCU has a complete microfilm file.

THE IOWA ORPHAN'S FRIEND (?1899-?1903)

This monthly (1b, if published by Sisters) juvenile (or educational) magazine, was only mentioned by Hoffmann in his directories of 1901-3. Since our experience indicated that he often needed years to add a new item to his list, we can suppose also this item was already established at least in 1899 and reached to the next century. We found that Davenport had in that time only one Catholic orphanage, listed in the CATHOLIC DIRECTORIES since 1897, as St. Vincent's Home for Orphans which was in the charge of Sisters of the Holy Humility of Mary, who supposedly would have been the editors and publishers.

Details: None known.

Source: Hoffmann (1901-3).

Locations: Not ULS.

D E S M O I N E S

From 1881 Des Moines belonged to the diocese of Davenport. It had an English and a German parish church in 1885-1910 and in 1890 it also had a parish school. It became a diocese in 1911. On beginnings of Catholicity in Des Moines q.v. ICHR: 3(1931), article by Sara McBride which had extracts of a manuscript by Rev. John F. Kempker who had collected its records up to 1912.

CATHOLIC SENTINEL (1896-1898)

This weekly, probably a local newspaper (lc), was an attempt of an unknown founder and editor to create the first modest Catholic paper in that city, which was published by the Sentinel Publishing Co. from 1896-98 and then not listed anymore.

Details: Published Saturdays, 8 pages, 13 x 20 inches, \$1.50.

Sources: Ayer (1897, 98); Batten (1897); Pettengill (1898); not found in Stuart.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

D E S M O I N E S and Iowa State

IOWA W.C.T.U. (Women's Catholic Temperance Union) MESSENGER, also called "Iowa Messenger" (1885-1892?).

This weekly (2) temperance society-paper, intended not only for the city but for all of Iowa, was established in 1885 and was certainly flourishing in 1889 and still listed in 1892. In 1889 the paper's short-title "Iowa Messenger" disturbed the IOWA MESSENGER of Davenport, wherefore the latter changed its title to IOWA CATHOLIC MESSENGER in Ap 1889. It showed that the society-paper was rather important, a kind of rival to the Catholic newspaper.

The society-paper was founded as an official publication for the members of the Women's Catholic Temperance Union, Iowa branch. We know from Father Mazzuchelli's MEMOIRS (p. 283-85) that the Catholic Abstinence Societies began to flourish in Iowa around 1850; we know from Stuart (ICHR:5 (1932) p. 11), that the movement of temperance spread rapidly in the 70's and also that two Catholic temperance papers (no titles given) were published in Iowa; maybe Mrs. Stuart had in mind this one and THE LEAGUE OF THE CROSS of Sioux City (q.v.).

Details: Published Saturdays, number of pages not known, 11 x 16

DES MOINES

inches, circulating 1,200 copies in 1892.

Sources: Palmer (1892)

Locations: Not in ULS.

D U B U Q U E

Dubuque was founded in 1788 by the French Canadian Julien Du Buque; it was a village in 1835 with 250 inhabitants, mostly Irish and German; it had its first church, St. Raphael's in 1836, when also the first secular newspaper appeared, the DUBUQUE VISITOR. It became the See of the first bishop of Iowa in 1837. Bishop Loras established St. Raphael's Seminary in 1839. Dubuque produced the first Catholic periodical publication in Iowa (1858), the WESTERN STAR, when the city had three churches, one of them German, and five others in the near neighborhood. Only in 1871 was begun the publication of more Catholic newspapers, two in German, then one in English (1899). Dubuque counted in 1889 30,000 inhabitants, of which 8,000 were German, including 150 families, German-speaking Luxemburgians. In 1899 Dubuque counted seven churches, three of them German.

THE CATHOLIC DAILY TRIBUNE SEE: CATHOLIC TRIBUNE

THE CATHOLIC PILGRIM* (1893-98; 1899-1902)

* This item begins with a problem. According to the following text, taken from Stuart's article: THE C. P., established in 1893 (-1898)...the outgrowth of the desire to have an English Catholic newspaper. Publishers were Wm. F. and Frank P. Grode. Fr. John Baumann gave encouragement. The paper of 24-30 pages dealt with religious subjects; it had scarcely any news. Grode moved to California when the PILGRIM had expired. It was not clear if it was a newspaper or a magazine. Then, we found one other source, Rowell's directory of 1902, giving as establishing date 1899; no other sources. Loras College and the Dubuque Public Library do not know anything of the CATHOLIC PILGRIM. We know that just in 1899 an English newspaper was founded, THE CATHOLIC TRIBUNE by experienced journalists. Therefore we cannot believe that THE CATHOLIC PILGRIM was a "weekly newspaper", but could have been a monthly (as Rowell lists it) magazine, as even Stuart's numbers of pages and Rowell's small size seems to prove; also the note on "religious subjects, scarcely news". The mention of Rev. John S. Baumann does not help solve our problem. He was pastor of the German parish from 1883 but not longer than 1905. The parish was Sacred Heart. He was also with the

bishop's council. That the magazine could have been a parish paper of his parish is not probable as it would have been in German. As a "monthly magazine" its start in 1893 is possible, not as a "weekly newspaper", because Rev. Louis de Cailly, in his book, *MEMOIRS OF BISHOP LORAS* (published in 1897) as nephew of Bishop Loras and Professor of Dubuque's Seminary during all those years, giving therein information about the first weekly Catholic paper in Dubuque, the *WESTERN STAR*, ends with the remark "no effort has been made since (means to 1897) in that direction (means weekly newspaper)". He cannot have missed knowing a paper five years in existence but he was not obliged to name there a monthly magazine. That our source, Rowell, may have made the mistake of not having known earlier than 1899 about a magazine is possible. One should check the Dubuque City Directories of those years for the publishing firm whose existence is joined together with the one of this publication, though it also could be that Grode went in 1898 to California and somebody else continued it as Rowell has it from 1899-1902. After all this we can be rather sure of the following.

THE CATHOLIC PILGRIM was a monthly religious (lc) magazine, established in 1893 or 1899 and expiring in 1902. Its publishers were William F. and Frank P. Grode (Stuart) or Catholic Publishing Co. (Rowell 1899-); its founder and editor was William F. Grode. Stuart's reason for its founding, that of having a weekly newspaper, existed in Dubuque certainly, but it does not fit into this story; the other reason, that William had the ambition to start a Catholic publication, fits very well. Mrs. Stuart knew that he was from Dubuque, educated in a Catholic school, a graduate of Dubuque's music academy, that he had worked as typesetter and proofreader 20 years for the Palmer-Winall Printing Co. and wanted to go into business for himself. She also had information about the magazine's contents: it "maintained a high standard and was devoted almost exclusively to talks and discussion on religious subjects and Catholic literature; added were some advertisements but scarcely news."

Details: 24-30 pages (Stuart 1893-) or 22 pages (Rowell 1899-) of 10 x 13 inches, \$1.00.

Sources: Stuart: *ICHR*:5 (1932), p. 25-26; Rowell (1902); copied also from Rowell: *Lucey* IV, 222.

Locations: Not AN, ULS. No holdings in IaDU and IaDuC.

I. THE CATHOLIC TRIBUNE (Ja 19, 1899-Oct 1915) as a weekly;
q.v. 1920-34

II. as a semi weekly (N 1, 1915-F 12, 1919)
as a tri-weekly (F 14, 1919 - Je 28, 1920)

III. as a daily (Jl 1, 1920 - Je 6, 1942) under
the following titles:

1a. THE DAILY AMERICAN TRIBUNE (Jl 1, 1920 - Jl
1929)

b. an additional weekly: THE CATHOLIC TRIBUNE
WEEKLY (1920-1934)

2. THE CATHOLIC DAILY TRIBUNE (Jl 1929 - Mr 1938)

3. THE DAILY TRIBUNE (Mr 1938 - Je 6, 1942)

q.v. the two German companion newspapers THE LUXEMBURGER GAZETTE
and IOWA, resp. DER KATHOLISCHE WESTEN, having publisher and staff
together. It is necessary to read for chronological reasons their
stories first, also for the biographical sketches of the journalists
which are not completely repeated only continued in the following
story. Some sources have THE CATHOLIC TRIBUNE with the establishing
date 1871, going back to the LUXEMBURGER GAZETTE.

I. THE CATHOLIC TRIBUNE as a weekly (Ja 19, 1899-Oct 1915) v. 1-16,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ of v. 17. One is astonished not to see the paper as an official
archdiocesan organ: (1a), which it certainly aimed to be. The
German papers possessed Bishop Hennessy's approval from 1875 onward
without being official organs as foreign papers. It may be explained
(acc. to Archbishop John J. Keane's biography) through tensions
arising in that time between "anti-Americanizing" groups (Cahenlyism:
mostly Germans) and an "Americanizing" group (mostly Irish). Arch-
bishop John J. Keane (1900-1911) was a great defender of the second
group as most of the bishops were. The outcome was a great blow and
sorrow for its founder.

This was a weekly newspaper, (1c) added to two German papers. Its
motto differed from those earlier papers, looking less "Catholic",
coping perhaps with the new situation which required for its
existence also non-Catholic readers and even readers outside Iowa:

"For Truth, Liberty and Right. - For Christian Citizenship
in the United States."

That the Gonner family risked the English paper's creation was
based on the success experienced by their German papers as well as
the success of Davenport's diocesan paper, the IOWA MESSENGER, and
the fact that Dubuque, the older diocese, had no Catholic English
newspaper, though two attempts had been made, q.v. THE WESTERN
STAR (1858) and THE CATHOLIC PILGRIM of 1893 (?), perhaps even

founded in 1899; it too was short lived. The Catholic Printing Co. (having dropped the first word "German" since it now included the English paper) remained the publisher of all three, with the same office 442 Main St. In his REVIEW (St. Louis) Arthur Preuss welcomed the C. TR. of his friend Gonner, an encouragement because he was one of the few German journalists writing a periodical in English. Nicholas E. Gonner, Jr. (q.v. biogr. sketch with LUX. G.) was the founder and its special editor, helped by his two brothers: Lorenz (or Lawrence) (q.v. LUX. G.) becoming in 1899 officially this paper's business manager up to 1913, (the year he died) who also had been able to attain a financial success for the paper; the older brother John Peter, born in 1862, a learned printer since 1876 in the Catholic Printing Company, in the business of the papers since 1891 (q.v. LUX. G.), followed his brother in 1913 as business manager and remained with the daily to 1936. There was more help needed. In 1905 Charles N. Nennig (q.v. LUX. G.) and Gebhardt became editors, until 1918 more for the German papers; in 1908 Anthony Beck (q.v. LUX. G.) was another editor. In 1908, too, a building was purchased, 6th and Iowa Sts., used partly for the paper, finally completely for all the papers. Nicholas Gonner, Jr., was successful with his C. TR., occupying himself particularly with this newspaper. He had foreseen that the children of the second and third generation of German-Americans would prefer an English paper which would keep nevertheless enough German spirit; other German journalistic thought to the contrary that to keep the spirit one needs to practice the language. N. Gonner, Jr., had become meanwhile a leading Catholic journalist, President of the Central Verein in 1901/2, member of the first American Federation of Catholic Societies (1902), one of the group establishing the Catholic Press Association (1911) and somewhat later in setting up the NCWC's news service (1919). He was "a man of tremendous energy, high idealism and deep religious faith" (said his son Bro. Lawrence Gonner in 1961). He was honored with the Knighthood of St. Gregory.

Details: Published Thursdays, 8 pages, 17 x 24 inches at \$2.00; circulation: in 1900: 6,100; in 1906: 9,083; sometimes the sources give figures of the three papers combined, as in 1912: 30,000; in 1914: 27,429. The C. TR. as a weekly had completed by 1915: v. 1-16 and $\frac{1}{2}$ of v. 17.

Sources: cannot easily be separated from the following titles of the paper, q.v. at the end of the TRIBUNE.

Locations: AN listed it but gave no holdings earlier than 1916. NN: 10, 1908. IaDuC: supposed to have a complete set. No holdings in Dubuque Pub. Libr.

II. as a semi-weekly and tri-weekly (N 1, 1915 - F 12, 1919; F 14, 1919 - Je 28, 1920) v. 1, new series to v. 4/5.

THE CATHOLIC TRIBUNE went on under the same conditions but changed its motto to "Make the United States Safe for Christian Democracy" and began a new series which marked the first step on the way to a

daily; it was published Sunday and Wednesday, the tri-weekly: Monday, Wednesday and Friday. In 1918 during World War I public opinion had changed against the use of the German language in the states and therefore Gonner's two German papers were forced to cease their publication like many others; fortunately Gonner had his English paper which was able to take over the subscription lists of the LUX. G. and K.W., serving in that way their readers in a similar fashion.

THE CATHOLIC TRIBUNE used now the whole building at 6th and Iowa Sts.; had acquired a new printing press for \$20,000 in the same location. The new printing facilities had made it possible to print a tri-weekly. The latter was welcomed by the Apostolic Delegate in Washington in 1919 with the wish that it might become an English daily.

Details: the days of publishing as above. Price for both: \$3.00. By Je 28, 1920 half of v. 5 was completed.

Locations: AN: IU (Jl 1918-S 1919); IaDH (1916 - Je 28, 1920 ff.)

III. The daily (Jl 1920-Je 6 1942) v. 5, no. 558 - v. 26: accompanied by a weekly - 1934.

Finally, on Jl 1, 1920 Nicholas E. Gonner, Jr., realized the ambition of his life to publish a daily Catholic paper. He had had this desire already years ago and even mentioned it on the occasion of a pilgrimage to Rome to Pope Pius X and received the Holy Father's encouragement (Bro. Gonner, p. 36). He considered the field of the Catholic press as an apostolate and an editor as a missionary (Bro. Gonner, 36).

Ayer's newspaper directories give a complete listing of the daily and the simultaneous weekly of which the dates may be one year back behind the real time. We regret much not to have been able to see preserved copies of the paper but for the daily exists a good history by Gebhardt, from whose facts he took directly out of the paper or from still living staff members.

1a. DAILY AMERICAN TRIBUNE (in Ayer: AM.TR.) (Jl 1, 1920- Jl 1929) and as subtitle: "First Catholic Daily in English" (on that statement see our remark at the end of the TRIBUNE under "First"). The daily, except Sunday, continued the second part of v. 5 with no. 558 on Jl 1, 1920. A facsimile of the first page of that date in Bro. Gonner's article shows this numbering and dates. The choice of the title lets us see that the paper intended as a daily to be "nationwide", and, shifting the word "Catholic" to the subtitle, that it hoped for non-Catholic readers too. In that sense also the motto is adapted to a general public: "An independent clean newspaper for the home, devoted to the public; no party service; it aims to restore all things in Christ." Nennig's policy was expressed in this way: "THE TRIBUNE...is a lay paper with the Catholic viewpoint."

In 1920 the TR. staff consisted of Nicholas E. Gonner, Jr., editor-in-chief, to D 1922; John Peter Gonner as business manager, Anthony Beck as editor up to 1922, when he changed his place to Detroit, becoming editor of the MICHIGAN CATHOLIC because Gonner intended to reserve higher positions for his sons; Charles N. Nennig as "background" editor; also P. J. Zimmerman, Al Schimberg, G. N. Cremer, William Gloden, Carl C. Ochs and Anthony F. Klinkner. The latter three and Nennig remained with the paper almost during its entire existence. The Catholic Printing Co., Inc. was still the publisher; the printing plant in 6th and Iowa Sts. was equipped for the daily and weekly.

N. Gonner, Jr., (Gebh., p. 20) wanted his paper to have "a personality of its own", to have an "apostolate", (p. 21) to "advocate... practical applied Christianity... (22/23) Christian principles to all human efforts", to avoid a narrow provincial viewpoint, to speak to "wider and the widest circles of Catholicity...with "positive guidance...in public and private life". Therefore Gonner wanted not one but a string of dailies in the Union. The paper was to be free from "partisanship of any kind", well "supplied by the International News Service and the NCWC, established by the Catholic hierarchy in U. S." (p. 24); it has "prominent journalists on the staff", is "published by the experienced Catholic Printing Co." brings (p.20) news in various departments, editorial pages, syndicated features, comics, stock market and business reports, things for the children and the housewife, and limited advertising (25).

The editorial pages of N. Gonner, Jr., from 1920-22 consisted of doctrinal and moral essays, discussions about general problems of the day (27-28); he was not a first rate writer but he found good sources or outstanding men as contributors. Arthur Preuss of the REVIEW, St. Louis, hailed Gonner's adventure as done in the right direction on Jl 15, 1920. Having reached 12,000 subscriptions in 1921 Gonner saw, from the financial viewpoint, that it would be very helpful to get his archbishop's approval, to help him to 20,000 subscribers. The archbishop, James John Keane, had given him a warm recommendation on Jl 1, 1920. Negotiations to declare the TR. the official organ of the diocese were undertaken (p. 29/30). But "John Peter Gonner opposed such a deal" because he did not want a priest in his office. Anthony Beck had still a few days before the archbishop was to publish his own WITNESS, the answer from him, that he would do everything he could to find another solution than to set up a rival paper". N. Gonner, Jr., tried to persuade his brother, but John Peter refused. Only now was THE WITNESS started on F 24, 1921 (p.31).

After that occasion was gone, Gonner, Jr., tried to find another place for his daily: St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit (p. 32/33). None of the projects turned out to be feasible. The last effort in this direction was the following: Archbishop Messmer, whose CATHOLIC HERALD in Milwaukee had become a heavy burden on him, invited Gonner, Jr., to merge the TR. with the HERALD as a daily. Gonner was made editor and manager of the

HERALD on S 1, 1922 until the amalgamation could be effected (p. 34 ff.; Gebhardt studied this case thoroughly). Gonner, Jr., with his daughter Anne took residence in Milwaukee. He wrote the editorials for the HERALD, explaining his ideas, his wants and tried to secure 15,00 necessary subscriptions. The archbishop did what he could. Mr. Desmond, the editor of the Milwaukee CATHOLIC CITIZEN doubted the possibility of a success. The combined paper was to be published in Ja 1923, the Sunday edition as an official diocesan organ; the subscribers from Wisconsin receiving the daily for the cheap price of \$5.00, in other states more. On the way to Dubuque Gonner's car fell from a bridge into a river, he and Anne who had helped in the editorial department drowned. Archbishop James John Keane preached the eulogy in which he said:

"I have not met in this country any man so accurately informed on the facts of the faith and the principles of Christianity ...as Mr. Gonner...he possessed both vision and constructive ability. He saw the great future in the press...far beyond a local environment...in terms of a whole nation" (CATH. HERALD, D 14, 1922).

After 1922 Gonner's idea was soon abandoned; some discussion followed, but the TRIBUNE remained in Dubuque, alive, though some of the sources believed it dead in 1922, as did Roemer, (362). John Peter Gonner was now in complete control of the Catholic Printing Co. by reason of his own stock and that which he administered for the five children of his late brother (Gebh. p. 55). Mr. E. H. Willging was the attorney of the company from 1922 to about 1938. J. P. Gonner was in a very influential position, supposed to be the editor but he never wrote a line (Gebh. 59) only signed some of Charles Nennig's. The latter, though a stock holder (p.49) and doing the editorial work, was always kept in the background and with only a small salary until 1937 (p. 49). Officially he was feature editor, telegraph and state editor until 1926, when for the latter position Anthony Klinkner was taken. In 1927 Leo Doyle, (Gebh. 87) who was the editorial writer since 1922, left and Nennig got this job and became editor of the weekly as well as of the daily. Doyle and Nennig had followed the founder's policy: "Almost every imaginable topic was discussed at one time or another" (Gebh. 88). Since the daily was not published on Sunday, there existed, according to Ayer, nevertheless an extra "Sunday morning" paper, created in 1928 (to 1938).

Details, etc. see at the end of the daily TRIBUNE.

1b. THE CATHOLIC TRIBUNE WEEKLY (1920-1934)

After an interval of four and half years a weekly was again published, re-established in 1920 in addition to the daily. We found it only mentioned by CPD Meier in 1923 and 28 besides Ayer's Directories. In Ayer (from 1926 onward) also John Peter Gonner's name is especially given as editor, we could not find not even in Gebhardt's study, whether he really acted as such. The weekly was published and printed at the same place as the daily; it remained longer, until 1929, in the

old building at 6th and Iowa Sts.

It is sad to consider the weekly's diminishing circulation, going steadily down in 13 years from 7,700 to 752 copies. Bro. Gonner believed it terminated finally "in favor of the daily"; we think the main reason was the growing success of the rival paper THE WITNESS the starting of which we mentioned already.

THE WITNESS had started in 1921 in Dubuque as a weekly Catholic paper, the official organ of the Archdiocese, first in magazine form, price \$2.00 (The TRIBUNE: \$2.50), circulating in 1928: 7,550 copies (when the TR. had only 2,517), then as a weekly newspaper with the low price of only \$1.00.

Or it may have been the idea in adding in 1928 the extra "Sunday morning" paper to the daily to win over the subscribers of the weekly to the daily, including this Sunday weekly; then Bro. Gonner is right.

Details: published first on Wednesdays, then 1922 ff. on Thursdays; 8 - 12 pages, of 16 1/2 x 22 3/4 inches, at \$2.50; circulation: 1921: 7,700; 1926: 3,114; 1930: 1,344; 1933: 732; it added 15 more volumes to the first 16 1/2, or, including the new series with the semi-weekly, and tri-weekly edition, 19 more volumes.

Sources: mixed up with the daily.

Locations: AN:IaDH (1920-32).

2. THE CATHOLIC DAILY TRIBUNE (Jl 1929-Mr 1938)

We see the word "Catholic" again in the title, the paper known as Catholic anyway, there being no risk now in showing it clearly at the time of its highest circulation. In 1930, the daily celebrated its tenth anniversary with a special edition, in which Nennig wrote:

"The TRIBUNE always served the interests of religion, the Church and Catholic citizenship...It freely discusses politics...but in a non-partisan way."

Nennig purposely wrote in a style that an average person could understand (Gebh. p.90). The paper's content (Bro. Gonner, p.40) was not made up with "screaming headlines", it was presented in an "unsensational", way. Improvements were made "without great fanfare", yet in the way N. Gonner, Jr., liked it, though of his style was said (Gebhardt) that in his enthusiasm he liked superlatives very much. Nennig developed the paper's contents, added features like a "Young People's Page", twice a week, Tues. and Sat., with comics or literary and pictorial matter; this section was called, around 1932, THE TINY TRIBUNE, mostly edited by women; "a very unique feature with the aim of developing the boys' and girls' taste and ability for writing" (Stuart). For years it was Lucy Meurer who edited it and helped also with the "Home Circle", another new feature. The daily got a new

building in 1924/25, 111 W 6th St.

The main areas for the paper's circulation were the mid-western German farming communities in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas, though the TR had subscribers in every state of the Union and also in Canada (Gebhardt gives good tables on p. 114/115 about circulation).

Financial difficulties had brought John Peter Gonner already in 1926 to a stock sale which helped only for a short time; in 1930 (Gebh. p.60) Rev. Maurice S. Sheehy of the Catholic University of America inquired what would help the daily; it resulted in some meetings but nothing else. In 1931 one tried to unite the TRIBUNE and the WITNESS with the help of the TRIBUNE's attorney Willging; Archbishop Peckman of Dubuque was partly interested in such a merger but again John Peter Gonner did not want a priest in his office (Gebh. 60-65). One tried joining the Cleveland UNIVERSE BULLETIN (p. 61 and with the DENVER REGISTER (p. 65), to no avail. In 1935 (p.66) the closing of the TR. was discussed in a meeting of 30 employees with the decision to try it another year (67). Henry Gonner, another son of the late Gonner, Jr., became secretary-treasurer of the company in 1936 (Gebh. 68/69). Charles C. Wild was in 1936 nominated by John Peter Gonner to take his place as manager. Since 1920 Wild was in charge of the mailing room; now as manager he came in new financial trouble, the subscription list had lost 1,500 subscribers because of an anti-Coughlin, pro-New-Deal column (p.69) written by Clarence Enzler, a doctoral candidate at Catholic University, and also sponsored by Rev. Maurice Sheehy. The retirement of John Peter Gonner, who lived to 1957 at an age of 95 years, made it necessary to elect new officers for the board (Gebh. 70/71). A. Beck, Detroit, as a minor stockholder and former editor of the TR. wrote to the assembled group that a Catholic paper should have a manager and an editor who had the confidence of their bishop but which would not mean that it become an official organ but the policy followed until now had not benefited the TR. (p.72), when often the manager did not consult the experienced editor (Nennig). As a result Charles N. Nennig was elected president of the corporation and editor of the TR., Carl Ochs vice-president, Henry Gonner remained secretary, Wild became treasurer and manager. Editor and manager contacted Archbishop Francis J. Beckman, who gave them a warm letter of recommendation (Gebh. 73/74) under its new management on Mr 22, 1937.

Attractive material was sent to make people acquainted with the needs of the TRIBUNE and to aid in a plan of securing financial aid by popular donations (p.75). The campaign was successful enough to continue and after a year the new manager the first time could close with a gain though debts were still left. In Stuart's study, (ICHR: 5,6 and 7 1932, 33 and 34) we found the names of some contributors: Rev. William Green, who later became the editor of THE WITNESS, or John W. Carey, also a poet contributing to this and other papers, or M'sgr. Nicholas J. Bies, and Rev. Albert J. Hoffmann from Loras College, once a sports writer.

3. THE DAILY TRIBUNE (Ayer: TRIBUNE) (Mr 1938 - Je 6, 1942)

The good times in the beginning of 1938 were quickly ended. Henry Gonner was not the sole representative of the Gonner family on the staff. He brought (Gebh. p. 78/79) Herbert Mann, a Mason of Racine, where he had been manager of the JOURNAL TIMES for 20 years and also active in the radio station, to the staff as a managing editor on Mr 16, 1938. When the archbishop was asked again for a letter of recommendation, it was a cold and non-committal one. Mann had brought a Jewish lawyer from Racine to handle legal matters. One sees on the title above, the word "Catholic" is cut off, again put into the subtitle: "a national Catholic daily newspaper". Herbert Mann died after 6 months. His son Richard Mann was appointed by Henry Gonner. Both father and son had acted very independently; they had dismissed the recently successful Wild and also dismissed William Gloden; they had hired a non-Catholic reporter who brought news of Protestant churches into the local paper. The "Sunday morning" paper had ceased in 1938; it was replaced by a national and a local edition, created in 1939. Finally in S 1939 Henry Gonner dismissed Richard Mann and his lawyer, who filed a suit against Gonner. Henry Gonner took Mann's place and Frank Gilloon from Dubuque as attorney whom he made director of the board. Wild came in again as vice-president, Carl C. Ochs as managing editor and telegraph editor, Nennig remained as editorial writer (Gebh. 81/82). Payson Berg, a former local editor, returned. Henry Gonner, still young, was full of confidence at first, but now he began to see the debt growing.

In 1940, at the 20th anniversary, Archbishop Beckman gave again a letter of recommendation, not as cold as the last time. Henry Gonner offered the TR. to Joseph Matt in St. Paul (THE WANDERER), and to Msgr. Smith's DENVER REGISTER, gratis; both declined the task. In a desperate attempt to cut costs Gonner dismissed Nennig on D 28, 1941, after 35 years of work with the Gonner-papers "after most devoted services and untold sacrifices" (Bro. Gonner). In Ja 1941 the local edition was dropped. A freely distributed shopping paper, called THE TRIBUNE was created Thursdays with 14,309 copies, nothing helped; the paper came down to a circulation of only 9,785. In F 1942 suddenly the printing shop was closed, without giving notice to the workers, while the Leicht Press in Winona, Minn. (in Ayer the publisher is then The Record Pub. Co.) printed the paper in the charge of the editor Ochs. The office remained in the old house, 6th and Iowa Sts. Gonner, not able to sell the paper and taxes unpaid, gave up abruptly on Je 5 and wired to Winona to suspend publication; the issue of Je 6, 1942 was the last.

The only Catholic daily newspaper's death was regretted only by a few; general indifference did not even grasp the tragic fact.

According to the paper's contents (Gebh. 87-117) religious articles had become a rarity, though sermons and speeches of prelates were reported at length; it had remained non-partisan, but with Germans on the staff it was against a war with Germany; Nennig defended Ireland's neutrality. It brought many editorials about a Catholic

press and defended lay editors. Nennig corrected errors in other papers about Catholic teaching. Labor received regular attention. Nennig's directive about news in a Catholic paper was to tone down negative news, to play up positive views and to exclude indecent and scandalous matter. The news was furnished besides by NCWC, first by INS, since 1938 by the Transradio Press. The TRIBUNE offered a wide variety of features, especially built up by Ochs, a sports page and a radio column when it was still a rare thing. Fr. Raphael, O.S.B., of St. Anselm's, edited the Art Page which had been the official organ of the Catholic Federation of Arts since 1920. Serial stories were printed; there was a woman's page (since 1936 by Virginia Donovan), still the TINY TRIBUNE for the young people, and a Family Page. Prize contests were conducted. There were not many advertisements.

Details of the daily: between 8 and 12 pages of $16\frac{1}{2}$ x $22\frac{1}{4}$ inches, for a time before its end: tabloid format and back to its former size; in its last year only about 6 pages. In 1920 its price was \$8.00, v. 5 finished the new series from the tri-weekly, see following:

1921 d, ex. Su	1920-22	\$8.00	11,148	v.5
1922 d, ex. Su			12,721	
1923 d, ex. Su - Mo	1923-27	6.00	14,117	
1926 d, ex. Su - Mo			17,244	
1928 d, ex. Su-Su AM	1928-31		15,262	
1932 d, ex. Su-Mo AM	1932-38		22,853	
1938 d, ex. Su-Mo AM			21,900	
1939 d, ex. Su				
nat. & loc.	1939-41	5.00	12,396	
1941 d, ex. Su				
nat. & loc.			10,032	
1942 d, ex. Su				
nat. & loc.	1942	6.00	9,785	v. 26/27

Since 1899 THE CATHOLIC TRIBUNE published 43 volumes.

Sources for 1899-1942: ICHR:5,6,7 (1932-34), esp.: 5(1932, p.22); Rev. Daniel Francis Gebhardt, A HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC DAILY TRIBUNE, M. A. Marquette Univ., 1953; Brother Gomner or Nicholas J. Gomner "First English-Language Catholic Daily in U.S.," CATHOLIC PRESS ANNUAL, 1961; Baumgartner, 54, 95; Sr. M. de Paul, p. 51/52; Maynard; Bland, 230, note 50; Anthony Beck, ed. of the papers and later MICHIGAN CATHOLIC, Detroit: a letter; Roemer (1950); wrong end-date p. 362; Rowell (1900-1908); Ayer (1901-1942); CATH. BUILDERS IV, 227; Wynhoven (1939); Lee, 186; Hoffmann (1900-1913); CPD Meier (1923-32); CPD Wagner (1942); NCA (1931 ff); Patrick Henry Ahern, THE LIFE OF JOHN J. KEANE, (Milwaukee: Bruce, 1954).

"FIRST": THE CATHOLIC TRIBUNE as a daily, under different titles, was the FIRST ENGLISH CATHOLIC DAILY NEWSPAPER in the U. S. which had a substantial life (almost 22 years) and was a real Catholic

paper. These two conditions have to be added, because there were earlier attempts (1875: THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH, (1c), in New York, which did not live a full year; or Irish papers ("Catholic:3") which means those more patriotic and political, like AMERICAN CITIZEN, N. Y., a daily: 1835-1841, or THE IRISH WORLD, N.Y., "Catholic: 3", daily for a short time in 1886, and perhaps more which we have not yet discovered).

Locations: AN under title CATHOLIC DAILY TR. (1920-42): IaDH:Jl -S 1920, 1921ff; KHi:S 19-24, 1921, F 14, 1925; MoSC:Jl 1920 (22-25) - Jl 1928 - Je 1929 - (Jl 1930 - Je 1931), Jl 1931; OKSt: (1932-33)ff; PP:(1928-29) - Ja 4 1930; PPCHi: (1922-24); WHi:O 6, 1933-34. IaDuC is supposed to have the complete bound set of the paper; we could not get a clear answer. Fr. Gebhardt knew of an unbound set in MoSV, and an incomplete one in Alverno College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

THE CLARKE COURIER. SEE: MT. ST. JOSEPH MESSENGER

THE DAILY AMERICAN TRIBUNE. SEE: THE CATHOLIC TRIBUNE

THE DAILY TRIBUNE. SEE: CATHOLIC TRIBUNE

I. IOWA (in German) (Ja 7, 1875 - D 29, 1892)

II. DER KATHOLISCHE WESTEN (Ja 5, 1893 - Je 27, 1918)
see also LUXEMBURGER GAZETTE * (Ag 4, 1871 - Je 27, 1918)
further CATHOLIC TRIBUNE (Ja 19, 1899 - 1942)

*see first the history of IOWA's older sister LUXEMBURGER GAZETTE, especially for biographies of the publishers and editors both have in common; then also the CATHOLIC TRIBUNE.

I. IOWA

This was a German (1c) weekly newspaper with the subtitle: "ein katholisches Wochenblatt für den Nordwesten der Vereinigten Staaten". It was for the Germans from Germany, who, especially in politics were not always of the same opinion as the Luxemburgers; therefore it was created three and a half years later as the LUXEMBURGER GAZETTE, on Ja 7, 1875. It was announced by a prospectus on D 18, 1874 (a reason that some sources have 1874 as the establishing date), but the first issue appeared on Ja 7, 1875, carrying the same motto as the LUX. G.; it also lasted as long as that paper, to Je 27, 1918, indirectly both were continued by the previously established

weekly CATHOLIC TRIBUNE, which even become a daily, to 1942. IOWA's founder was the second manager and editor of the LUX. G., Nicholas Gonner, Sr. As publisher was listed first the Catholic Printing Co., probably from 1887-98 called German Printing Co. or Deutsch-katholische Druckgesellschaft, and when the third paper, the English one, was founded, again Catholic Printing Co. Gonner, Sr., was part-owner; finally he and his family were sole owners of the three papers. Bishop John Hennessy supported the founding and gave his approval to the foreign paper, using for his official news considerable space, without making it an official diocesan paper; that way the IOWA brought also in German the news of the newly made diocese of Davenport from 1881 to 1883 when the latter got a paper of its own. Gonner, Sr., was able to win friends and engaged them to write for the IOWA. Gonner's biography shows that he was so deeply involved in Catholic, German as well as general, journalistic movements of his time that he did little for the Americanization of the German speaking settlers. He sympathized with DER WANDERER of St. Paul, the BUFFALO VOLKSFREUND, the COLUMBIAN of Cleveland, the OHIO WAISENFREUND of Columbus, the STIMMEN DER WAHRHEIT of Detroit, DER NORDSTERN of St. Cloud, and the EXCELSIOR of Milwaukee. We saw the IOWA advertized in DER GESCHICHTSFREUND, Savannah, Georgia (v. 2, 1883). The IOWA was Democratic like the GAZETTE and had in common with the latter the local news. Its circulation grew slowly and remained rather low. Gonner, Sr.'s son, Lorenz (or Lawrence) helped his father in the printing shop and collected the money on tours through the country.

II. DER KATHOLISCHE WESTEN

After Nicholas Gonner, Sr., had died in D 1892, his son Nicholas E. Gonner, Jr. (q.v. biography with LUX. G., and further with CATHOLIC TRIBUNE) took over the LUX. G. as well as the IOWA, but gave the latter a new name: DER KATHOLISCHE WESTEN (Arndt-Olson, p. 139, called it by mistake DEUTSCHER WESTEN). It remained "Catholic: lc". We could not discover whether friction developed between a German group and Archbishop Hennessy; it certainly existed after 1900 under Archbishop John J. Keane who did not give his approval for a time. Aims and policy did not change directly after Ja 5, 1893 under N. Gonner, Jr., as editor and manager; the German Catholic Printing Co. remained the publisher and the Gonner family the owner. Nicholas' brother, John Peter, helped since 1876; his brother Lorenz (Lawrence) changed from the printing shop in 1899 to become business manager. He died in 1913. Circulation reached almost double that of the preceding IOWA. After Gonner, Jr., had started the third paper in 1899, he needed more help and found a former school-fellow from Luzemburg, who had come from Belgium to America and was able to take over the work of a co-editor, Charles N. Nennig. From 1905 onward, concentrating on the German papers, he wrote good editorials, while Gonner, Jr., occupied himself more with his new English creation. There was another editor for the three papers from 1908-1918, Anthony Beck. Rev. Henry Meurer, a Redemptorist, wrote especially German poems for the German papers.

During World War I the German papers in the states suffered from changed public opinion. The LUX. GAZ. tried to print a part of its text in 1917 in English but too late. Both gave up their publication. The farsightedness of Gonner was now rewarded as his English paper took over the subscription lists of the German papers.

Details: ICWA: published Thursdays; 8 pages in 1875; 32 x 45 inches; 6 columns; reduced to 16 x 22 in 1890; price \$2.50; circulation: in 1880: 1,100; 1885: 2,000; 1886: 2,200; 1890: 2,500. The paper reached a total of 18 volumes.

Details: KATH. WESTEN: in 1892, published Thursdays; 8 pages, 17 x 24 inches to 1918; price \$2.50; about 1895 ff.: \$2.00; circulation: 1894: 3,840; 1897: 2,247; 1904: 8,750 (the latter two figures cannot be taken for the KATH. WESTEN alone, they include the circulation of the LUX. G. which circulated at the highest 4,250 copies). Up to 1918 v. 19-45 were published.

Sources: (marked IO or KW if clearly distinguished; if both are listed, the page numbers are separated by a semi-colon): IO: Middleton (1893); Bonenkamp: SCHEM. (1882), p. 270; Tobias (1885, 99); Eureka (1893); Alden (1891/2). KW: Keiter, 124; Fehrenbach, 35; Piusverein (1907); Pettengill (1895, 99); Palmer (1892); Chesman (1899); Severance (1908. Both: Batten (1892, 95, 97); Timpe, 30-1; Grothe; Rowell (1875-1908); Ayer (1880-1918); Dauchy (1890, 1893-1901); Remington (1892, 1893-1901); Sr. Mary de Paul and Sr. M. Matilda Schenkelberg, q.v. LUX.G.; Stuart; ICHR:5 (1932) 19-20 and 25; Fehrenbach 47; Bro. Gonner (1961); a Loras College librarian gave exact volumes and dates from the original copies and data on the Prospectus. See Eiboek's book in Special Bibliography; in Arndt-Olson, p. 139-40 both titles and a third, DEUTSCHER WESTEN, wrong, as also some dates.

ICWA was the first German-Catholic weekly newspaper on Ja 7, 1875 in Iowa.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. The bound volumes of the former office set of the paper are now in IaDuC. According to Arndt-Olson holdings of ICWA also at ICHi: in Rowell Collection: v. 2 no. 86 (Ag 24, 1876); of K.W. (under DEUTSCHER WESTEN p. 139); IaDH: 42-44, no. 2139-268 (Ja 6, 1916 - Je 17, 1918); MoSC: unlisted file.

DER KATHOLISCHE WESTEN. SEE: ICWA

LABARUM. SEE: MT. ST. JOSEPH MESSENGER

LUXEMBURGER GAZETTE (Ag 4, 1871 - Je 27, 1918) q.v. also IOWA (Ja 7, 1875 - D 29, 1892; and DER KATHOLISCHE WESTEN (Ja 5, 1893 - Je 27, 1918); further CATH. TRIBUNE (Ja 19, 1899 - 1914).

This weekly newspaper (1c), appeared in German for the Luxemburgians* in America, especially in Dubuque, Iowa and the Northwest.

I

*The inhabitants of the Grand Duchy Luxemburg, between France and Germany, speaking partly a French and partly a German dialect, cannot be identified with the Germans, especially not politically. Therefore they wanted a paper for themselves. Between 1860 and 1870 about 7,000 (Faber, p. 19) Luxemburgians had arrived in the States and settled chiefly in Iowa and the Northwest. In DER WANDERER of St. Paul, D 31, 1870, a protest was printed against a possible annexation of the Grand Duchy by Prussia. That aroused the Luxemburgians to a convention at St. Paul. There also the problem of a paper to be called THE LUXEMBURGER TELEGRAPH was ventilated. Mr. Sanders was to be publisher. It failed to appear. Subscriptions had been collected in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa which lead to the formation of a stock company in Dubuque, The Catholic Printing Co., on Je 1, 1871, by Rev. J. M. Flammang, Dubuque, P. Schwind and John A. Koob of St. Donatus and others from Iowa and Minnesota. Conditions for the paper were to be a Catholic character and also that a priest would be a stockholder and the president. Dr. Peter Schwind of St. Donatus was a physician, very skilled, widely known, especially through a fabricated ointment for which he had agents in eleven states. Advertisements and letters of people healed are printed in the paper (Tritz, p. 45).

Promoter and first writer for the LUXEMBURGER GAZETTE, appearing on Ag 4, 1871, was Rev. Michael Flammang who had come from Luxemburg after college and seminary in 1853, was ordained in Dubuque (1854), worked there and in Festina near Fort Atkinson, in Davenport, until he became pastor of St. Donatus at Tetes des Morts, Iowa in 1859, a Luxemburgian colony. Besides building mission churches and schools he brought to the colony a "Golden Age" (says Sister Mary Cleo Tritz in her M.A., p. 26). Fr. Flammang was a vigorous fighter for the Catholic press, writing many articles for the new paper and other Catholic papers in Dubuque. He died in 1883 in St. Donatus. As president of The Catholic Printing Co., Fr. Flammang chose the paper's motto: "Für Recht und Wahrheit - im Dienste der Kirche" and he wrote the introduction in the first issue on Aug. 4. A Mr. J. Pregler took care of the printing. Fr. Flammang wrote the editorials; his co-editor, John A. Koob helped him for one year. Koob was the principal of Fr. Flammang's High School in St. Donatus, a man of talent, who made the paper a good Catholic one which was so

recognized until 1872.

The LUXEMBURGER GAZETTE brought mainly news from Luxemburg. It defended the Church, instructed the readers in faith and morals, collected news of the diocese and the city, entertained with educational fiction, advised immigrants on their new life in America, especially the farmers and their families. Politically, it was against the military spirit of Prussia and somewhat later against Bismarck's anti-Catholic bias; in U. S. politics it was Democratic. The paper began publishing each Thursday; it was circulated through traveling and local agents. With the help of the hearty approval of the Bishop of Luxemburg, whose letter was being printed and reprinted from Ag. 14, 1872 ff., the paper won more subscribers. Father Flamang left the paper in 1872 and remained a contributor for many years, mostly under the pen-name "Peregrinus".

II (1872-1898)

After some financial difficulties, the owners of the paper became Th. Altmann, N. Gonner and P. Schwind; the latter dropped out soon. Of them Nicholas Gonner, Sr., who had moved to Dubuque (Mr 28, 1872) now took care of the paper. Born in 1835, he grew up in the city of Luxemburg. Because his parents were not able to pay his studies to the end, he went into military service, also worked in road and bridge construction, was supposed to have made the design of a large Mosel bridge. In 1866 he came to America, Cape Girardeau, Mo., as an engineer, building roads. If Macy, p. 43, is right, he was in 1870 already occupied with a religious paper in Iowa (no place), DER PRESBYTERIANER, which was moved to Dubuque and there in O 1870 taken over by Rev. John Bantley. It seems that Fr. Flamang had offered him the co-editorship which he refused, but he took the editorship in 1872. He helped to found Catholic societies, i.e. the Roman Catholic Protective Society of Iowa; he went as delegate to the meetings of the Central Verein; in 1887 he was President of the German-Catholic Presseverein, and again in 1888. He wrote books (DIE LUXEMBURGER IN DER NEUEN WELT, 1889; also on church architecture), articles for other publications and poems, especially in the Luxemburger dialect. He had an immense alertness for subjects in religion and literature (q.v. Eiboeck). He died in Dec. 1892.

The Catholic Printing Co. remained the publisher. In October, 1872 Gonner "bought out the firm and began the family career in publishing that was to last 71 years" (Bro. Gonner, p. 35). He continued the paper's editorial policy and tried to get more subscribers but it was not easy in depression time. He made it his life ambition to serve his compatriots in America. On Oct. 12, 1874 he became also the sole editor and manager, and more, he established on D 17, of that year a second paper, in German, the IOWA (q.v.) through printing a Prospectus and the first issue on Ja 7, 1875. His office was at 442 Main Street. In 1876 he listed for both papers 157 agents. He was fearless in his criticism and liked an open discussion in matters religious, political and social. In the following years, at least from 1887-98, the company was called German Catholic Publishing Co.,

which included then the English paper. One knows that N. Gonner, Sr.'s son Lorenz (or Lawrence) helped him in the printing shop and made many collection tours (q.v. also CATH. TRIBUNE); his other son, John Peter, had begun in 1876 to work in the business department. Nicholas, Sr. was fortunate to find good contributors and a large number of foreign correspondents such as Damian Litz, Brother of the Society of Mary, a German, who acted in America as journalist for Catholic papers under the pen-name "Seppl" between 1850 and 1903 (cf. also in San Antonio, Texas); then Rev. Augustine Sauter who regularly wrote articles under the name "Utinis", especially after his retirement in 1905 to his death in 1926. Rev. Henry Meurer, C.S.S.R. wrote poems especially, often under the name "Glasman" for his Dubuque papers and the Chicago WOCHENBLATT and PFARRBOTE (from Fehrenbach and also Gonner, Sr.,: DIE LUXEMBURGER IN DER NEUEN WELT). Gonner, Sr., found more priests to furnish religious information.

More Luxemburgians meanwhile had come to America; 1,000 families lived in Dubuque County in 1889 and in the Middle West up to 1912 about 75,000. That helped to raise the subscription list which, nevertheless, reached only the 4,000s. Gonner carries on an extensive correspondence with his readers in order to be of real service to them and to keep the widely scattered settlements in touch with one another. He wrote for them columns "In traitem Familienkreis" and "Für die liebe Jugend." According to Gebhardt, "he strongly opposed dances, picnics and secret societies including The Catholic Order of Foresters and even the Knights of Columbus..." This extreme conservatism hindered him in appreciating the English-Catholic papers; he quoted frequently the German ones. Education to help Germans become good Americans was not stressed.

III (1892-1918)

After Gonner, Sr.'s death in 1892 his son Nicholas (or Nick) E. Gonner, Jr., took the place of the editor and manager of the two papers. He was born in America, in Cape Girardeau (1870) but his father sent him to school in Luxemburg for seven years; returning in 1892 to take over his father's work. "It was an arduous task for him...but the years ahead were to be filled with the most exceptional Catholic activity and leadership" (Bro. Gonner, 1961). In contrast to his father's suspicion toward the Order of Foresters and the Knights of Columbus, he was member of both. It was his own idea, too, to start THE CATHOLIC TRIBUNE in 1899 and to guide it to his aim of a Catholic daily. Archbishop James John Keane of Dubuque said in the eulogy for Mr. Gonner, who had died in an accident in 1922,: "I have not met in this country any man so accurately informed on the facts of the faith and the principles of Christianity, so full of enthusiasm as Mr. Gonner."

With his German friends he was more anti-Irish and anti-British than he needed to be as a Luxemburgian but certainly he was more farsighted than his father. That made him create the English weekly at a time when his friends were opposed to this idea, as was Joseph Matt, editor of DER WANDERER in St. Paul, who neverthe-

less later had to do the same with THE WANDERER. Nicholas' brothers, Lorenz and John Peter, initially were not on his side but finally cooperated (cf. CATH. TR.).

In 1905 an editor was hired for the three papers, Charles N. Nennig though he worked more for the German papers. Nennig was born in 1886; his father was a university professor in Liege, Belgium. He was sent to school in Luxemburg where he met Gonner, Jr., as a fellow student. In 1905 he went to Iowa and was immediately hired by Gonner for his papers. He was more progressive and more courageous in his policy and also influenced more of the readers to become good American citizens. He brought the three papers together to a circulation of 30,000 copies in 1913. In that year Lorenz Gonner died. Since 1908 the paper had acquired a building of its own at 6th and Iowa Sts., and in 1914 a press was purchased, along with a Cox Multi-mailer, the first installed west of the Mississippi (Gebhardt, p. 15). From 1908 to 1918 another editor worked with the staff, Anthony Beck. He was born in Wisconsin and educated by the Jesuits in Sacred Heart College, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. Prior to World War I their policy was in the whole pro-German which changed with the outbreak of the war to U. S. loyalty. Reluctantly the LUXEMBURGER GAZETTE was printed in 1917 partly in English but too late: the public opinion had rapidly turned against everything German. the GAZETTE and DER KATHOLISCHE WESTEN ceased publication on Je 27, 1918. Fortunately now, Gonner, Jr.'s CATHOLIC TRIBUNE was able to take over the two other subscription lists and serve all readers in a similar way with this English paper. Nicholas E., and John Peter Gonner as well as Charles N. Nennig continued with the TRIBUNE. Mr. Nennig, still living in 1961, was, in 1944, able to give valuable information to Sr. Mary de Paul Faber for her study about the LUXEMBURGER GAZETTE, which we used.

Details: published Thursdays; 1880 ff., Tuesdays; 8 pages; 1905 ff. it seems: 10-12 pages with 7 columns; of 14 x 21 in 1871, 28 x 42 in 1873, 32 x 45 in 1874, 16 x 22 around 1892, 17 x 24 inches in 1895-1918; the price was always \$2.50. Circulation in 1871 was 107; 650 in 1873; 2,000 in 1874, 3,200 in 1880; 3,500 in 1890; 4,250 in 1895; 3,200 in 1897, 2,500 in 1899; 3,300 in 1914. To 1918 the paper had 48 volumes published.

Sources: Nicholas Gonner: DIE LUXEMBURGER...; Faber; Tritz; Schenkelberg; Eiboeck; Arndt-Olson, p. 140; Fehrenbach, p. 35, 47; Bro. Gonner (1961); Stuart: ICHR:5 (1932) 16-19; LIT. HANDW. (1873), col. 363; Steiger (1873); Grothe, p. 60; Schmitt: clipping: LUX. G. (Ag 29, 1899); Middleton (1893); Timpe, p. 12, 30; Bonenkamp: SCHEM. (1882) 270; Enzlberger: SCHEM. (1892) 330; Rowell (1873-1908); North (1879-80); Ayer (1880-1918); Dauchy (1890-1901); Alden (1891/2); Romington (1892-90); Eureka (1893); Batten 1982, 95, 97); Pettengill (1895-99); Hoffmann (1891-1913); Tobias (1895, 1890).

The LUXEMBURG GAZETTE was on Ag 4, 1871 the first German-Catholic weekly newspaper of Iowa, and, even the first Catholic paper in the United States for the Luxemburgians.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. IaDuC has a set. According to Arndt-Olson the same and IChi (Rowell Collection): v. 6, no. 264 (Ag 15, 1876).

MT. ST. JOSEPH MESSENGER (1883-1910)

LABARUM (1910-1928)

THE CLARKE COURIER (1928-?)

This monthly (lc), then quarterly and later semi-monthly school paper, with different titles between 1883 and to 1928 or later was published for different types in a school for girls, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, B. V. M. At first it was issued for Mt. St. Joseph's Academy to 1910 as MT. ST. JOSEPH MESSENGER (Hoffmann: CENT. p. 578, has it without "Mt." but Alden lists it in 1886 with the full title and he gave also the establishing date), then for Mt. St. Joseph's College to 1928 as LABARUM, and finally for Clarke College as THE CLARKE COURIER, its present name. The name Clarke honors the school's foundress, Mother Mary France Clarke, who was also foundress of those Sisters of Charity; she had come to Dubuque in 1843 and established the first academy, St. Mary's, for girls. An offspring of it was, in 1868, St. Joseph's Academy, to which a boarding school was opened outside the city in 1882 as Mt. St. Joseph's Academy; it had in that year 90 pupils and 20 sisters; in 1911 (means practically 1910) the CATHOLIC DIRECTORY listed it as College with 209 pupils; the paper changed its name in 1928.

The publishers and editors were teachers and pupils of the school.

Details: Alden listed in 1886; 8 pages, 8 inches, 400 circulating copies. Nothing else is known.

Sources: Alden (1886); Hoffmann: CENT., p. XIII, 577/78, 581.

Locations: Not in ULS.; presumably a file is at Clarke College.

THE WESTERN STAR (Ja 16, 1858-1858, probably Ap)

This weekly newspaper (lc) was launched by a Prospectus as early as November 1857 but the first issue was only published on Ja 16, 1858 by Flaven and Co. at 55 Main St. (Stuart), who also was the owner. Mrs. Stuart had consulted the Dubuque Directories of 1858/59 and found only in this volume the same publisher, but at 122 Main St. In De Cailly's book we found a statement, "40 years ago, when an effort was made by Doran Killian to publish a Catholic paper in Dubuque"; he was perhaps the promotor or editor? We know that Bishop Loras was interested in a Catholic paper for his diocese, of all Iowa; he wrote a letter on Mr 8, 1843 to the editor of the Philadelphia CATHOLIC HERALD: "I intend to put (in) a printing establishment...in order to issue in Dubuque a small Catholic paper." And we know from Rev. Louis de Cailly, who edited his uncle's MEMOIRS, that Bishop Loras took \$300 saved from money in his northern missions and gave it to that Western Star Newspaper Co. "to help float it and tide over its difficulties - but - alas! it only helped

keep it alive for a few weeks." From that remark we cannot know how long the paper lasted, but we know that this aid was given shortly before the bishop died in 1858; the paper died, too. Mrs. Stuart saw the two preserved copies of F 13 and Mr 3, 1858 and described their contents: Motto "Dominus Lux Mea". There was no special editorial. The first page had Lenten regulations signed by Bishop Loras; a lecture of the Catholic Institute, N.Y.; the dedication of the Cathedral of Dubuque, etc...legal notices and advertisements. The second number contained the memorial page for Bishop Loras, a column: Catholic Literature, taken from the METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE...etc. Since the copy of Mr 3 noted already that the Bishop had died, the paper cannot have lived much longer, on the whole perhaps three months. De Cailly still added in his book, published in 1897, but written probably earlier that "no effort has been made since in this direction." which seems to be true (cf. CATH. PILGRIM and CATHOLIC TRIBUNE).

Details: 8 pages with 5 columns, of fine print.

Sources: Frese, p. 143; Stuart, ICHR:5 (1932), 14; 6(1933), 28; Hoffmann: NW., 194/5, 185, esp. 365; according to Stuart: DUBUQUE CITY DIRECTORY 1858/59; Cailly: MEMOIRS.

"First": THE WESTERN STAR was in Ja 1858 by far the first Catholic weekly newspaper in Iowa.

Locations: AN; IaDuC: F 13, Mr 3, 1858.

K E O K U K

In 1855 Keokuk had one priest and, since 1856, it had one church. When it became a steamboat stop on the Mississippi its population grew rapidly. In 1881 it belonged to the diocese of Davenport and counted three churches with resident priests.

OUR GUARDIAN ANGEL (Mr 15, 1881-1882)

This was a monthly juvenile magazine (1c) published by P. F. Pierce and Co. It was edited by a group of Catholic clergy and its contents consisted of "original and selected matter" for family reading. But it also may be that the Sisters of Charity in charge of the only Catholic orphanage, St. Vincent's in Keokuk in 1881, were the promoters to procure support for their 150 girls.

Details: Rowell and Alden list it with 16 pages, 9 x 12 inches; beginning with the price of 50¢, it was raised to \$1.00; circulation of 2,000 copies. Ayer gives 20 pages and the unconvincing size of 24 x 36 with the same circulation figure.

OUR GUARDIAN ANGEL was, in 1881, the first Catholic magazine in Iowa.

Sources: Rowell (1882); Alden (1882); Ayer (1882).

Locations: Not in ULS.

S I O U X C I T Y

Sioux City belonged to the diocese, later archdiocese, of Dubuque. It had in 1885 a German Democratic, secular newspaper: VOLKSFREUND, ed. and published by Oscar A. Hoffmann, circulating 1,614 copies. It had three churches with priests in 1888. There was published in 1890 the anti-Catholic weekly NORTHWEST AMERICAN (Dauchy listed it in 1894/95 by mistake as "Catholic") and also the Catholic papers following. To 1902 it counted four churches with two schools.

HARP (1888-1889)

If Rowell, listing the paper as "Catholic", (Ayer gave no religious indication), is right, then the HARP was a "Catholic" local weekly newspaper (lc), edited and published by Nicholas Browne from 1888-1889. That a place with three churches was desirous of having a Catholic paper is certainly understandable. It may be a predecessor of THE LEAGUE OF THE CROSS (1889-91).

Details: published Saturdays, with 4 pages of 24 x 36 inches; no other details known.

Sources: Rowell, p. 242 (1889); Ayer (1889).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

THE LEAGUE OF THE CROSS (1889-1891)

q.v. HARP (1888-1889) which may be a predecessor.

q.v. THE NORTHWESTERN CATHOLIC (1891-1902), its successor.

This was a weekly society-paper (2), which also carried news. As a temperance paper it was founded by Rev. John Phelan in 1889, and kept alive to 1891. He was born and educated in Ireland, ordained there in 1884, came to Dubuque and was appointed pastor at Rock Valley (perhaps in 1889 or only in 1891?), which had not yet a church. He had known that in London, Cardinal Manning had founded a Catholic Total Abstinence Confraternity, called "The League of the Cross" for the purpose of uniting Catholics...in the warfare against intemperance and thus improving religious, social and domestic conditions, especially among the working class". Branches were founded in other English-speaking countries in America (Stuart).

Father Phelan wanted to spread that spirit with his paper, also calling it THE LEAGUE OF THE CROSS, and publishing therein largely temperance literature. He travelled each week to Sioux City to his firm, The League of the Cross Publishing Co. Financial difficulties forced him to cease publication; Mrs. Stuart says "after two years", which seems to be 1891 because most of the sources cease to list it in 1892, which practically means 1891; this date also fits in with the foundation of his next publication, the newspaper NORTHWESTERN

CATHOLIC in 1891, probably directly continuing his LEAGUE.

Details: published Saturdays, 8 pages of 15 x 22 inches, \$1.50; circulation: in 1891 2,852; in 1892, 2,800.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Rowell (1891-2); Ayer (1890-2); Dauchy (1890-2); Eureka (1893); Batten (1892); Stuart: ICHR:5 (1932), 23 and :6(1933), 22; Hoffmann (1892-3).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

THE NORTHWESTERN CATHOLIC (1891-1902)

cf. first THE LEAGUE OF THE CROSS (1889-91)

This was a weekly newspaper (1c) (not a society-paper as was its predecessor). It was founded in 1891, though some sources give the date of THE LEAGUE OF THE CROSS, 1889, probably because the editor of the latter was also first editor of THE NORTHWESTERN CATHOLIC. This Rev. John Phelan, after his first paper had ceased, "solicited the assistance of some of his clerical friends and organized the new paper"; it was regional not local, according to title. He seems to have been editor or manager up to 1893-94 (Ayer); the publisher was The Northwestern Publishing Co. to 1900. But, according to Mrs. Stuart, John Brennan was editor since 1891, which is understandable since the priest did not have enough time, being pastor of Rock Valley. He was still mentioned as a writer of books, i. e. CATHOLIC GEMS AND PEARLS, (Chicago, 1897). He died in 1922. Of Brennan we know that he was born in Ireland, came to Omaha, Nebraska and served his apprenticeship in the newspaper field. In 1860 he became associated with the founder of the SIOUX TIMES. He had studied law privately, was admitted to the bar; as an orator he was in demand and also as a political speaker. He had changed from a Democrat to a Republican. A novel, ERIN MOR, and POEMS by him were published in Sioux City in 1878; articles had appeared in other papers and periodicals. He died in 1900 (mostly taken from Stuart).

THE NORTHWESTERN CATHOLIC had financial difficulties like its predecessor. After Brennan's death Lawrence MacCarthy, father of Msgr. Thomas J. MacCarthy, Sioux City, took the editorship and Frank J. Glenn became the publisher.

In 1902 the paper was sold to THE IOWA MESSENGER in Davenport, which merged it into its own, perhaps carrying later a column for Sioux City. The city was, until 1910, without a Catholic paper. But we found another version that THE CATHOLIC CITIZEN in Milwaukee published as one of its chain-papers an IOWA CATHOLIC CITIZEN, begun by its owner, Humphrey J. Desmond, but we were unable to find exact dates between 1902 and the latest possibility, Sept. 1935, when the chain discontinued.

Details: published Saturdays, 1901 ff. Thursdays; 8 pages of 15 x 22, in 1898 of 17 x 22 inches, remaining that way; all the time \$1.50; circulation (first still listed under the title LEAGUE OF THE CROSS in 1892) then 2,800; 1894, 4,050; 1898, 4,500; 1899, 4,900; 1901 and 1902,

5,000.

Sources: Stuart: ICHR:5(1932), 20; and :6(1933), 28; Ayer (1893-1902); Rowell (1893-1902); Dauchy (1893-1901); Remington (1893-1901); Hoffmann(1895-1902); Patten (1895-1897); Pettengill (1899); Chesman (1899); Palmer (1894).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
		--Catholic Daily Tribune	S E E	Catholic Tribune			
		--Cath. Messenger	S E E	Iowa Messenger			
1	E	Catholic Pilgrim	Dubuque	mo	mag	1c	1893-98; 1899-1902
2	E	Catholic Review	Clinton	w	n	1c	1868-1869
3	E	Catholic Sentinel	Des Moines	w	n	1c	1896-1898
4	E	Cath.Tribune	Dubuque	w	n	1c	JA 19 1899-O 1915
				s-w			N 1 1915-F 12 1919
				tri-w			F 14 1919-Je 28 1920
		Cath.Trib.Weekly		w			1920-1934
		Daily Am.Trib.		d			Jl 1 1920-Jl 1929
		Catholic Daily Trib.					Jl 1929-Mr 1938
		Daily Tribune					Mr 1938-Je 6 1942
5	E	Catholic Visitor	Creston	bi-mo	n	1c	1895(or 96)-1901
		--Clarke Courier	S E E	Mt. St. Joseph Messenger			
		--Daily American Tribune	S E E	Catholic Tribune			
6	E	Harp	Sioux City	w	n	1c	1888-1889
7	G	Iowa	Dubuque	w	n	1c	Ja 7 1875-D 29 1892
		Der katholische Westen					Ja 5 1893-Je 27 1918
8	E	Iowa Cath. Advocate	Davenport	w	n	1c	Ja 1874-1874
		--Iowa Cath. Messenger	S E E	Iowa Messenger			
9	E	Iowa Messenger	Davenport	w	n	1c	Ja 6 1883-Mr 1889
		Iowa Cath.Mess.					Ap 1889-F 22 1902
		Iowa Cath. Mess.+Nw Cath.					Mr 1 1902-Jl 8 1905
		Cath.Mess.					Jl 15 1905-D 6 1923
		Cath.Mess. +West.World				1a	D 13 1923-D 10 1936
		The Cath.Messenger					D 17 1936- 1961+
10	E	Iowa Orphan's Friend	Davenport	mo	mag juv	1b	?1899-?1903
11	E	Iowa W.C.T.U.Mess.	Des Moines	w	{soc-p 2		1885-89-? 1892
		--Der katholische Westen	S E E	Iowa	{temp		
12	G	Katholischer Waechter	Cascade	w	n	1c	Je 4 1896-Je 1916
		--Labarum	S E E	Mt. St. Joseph Messenger			
13	E	League of the Cross	Sioux City	w	soc-p 2 temp		1889-1891
14	G	Luxemburger Gazette	Dubuque	w	n	1c	Ag 4 1871-Je 27 1918

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
15	E	Mt.St.Joseph Mess. Labarum Clarke Review	Dubuque	mo qu s-mo	sch-p	lc	1883-1910 1910-1928 1928-?
16	E	Northwestern Catholic	Sioux City	w	n	lc	1891-1902
17	E	Our Guardian Angel	Keokuk	mo	mag	lc	Mr 15 1881-1882
18	E	The Western Star	Dubuque	w	n	lc	Ja 16 1858-Ap 1858

CONCLUSIONS:

Number: 18 items
Language: 15 English, 3 German, one of these for Luxemburgians.
Places: 8 different places of which Dubuque has the most with 5 items.
Frequency: (daily: one of the weeklies developed in 1920 to a daily)
 tri-w: 1 (from a w)
 s-w : 1 (from a w) and 1 (from a mo)
 w : 12
 mo : 5
 bi-mo: 1
 q : 1 (from a mo)
Type: newspaper: 12
 magazine: 3 (1 of them juvenile)
 society-paper: 2 (temperance)
 school-paper: 1
Catholicity: Catholic by purpose: "official" (1a) 1 of the lc items in 20th century.
 Catholic by purpose: "pub. by Orders" (1b): 1
 Catholic by purpose: "not official" (1c): 15
 Catholic by attitude (2): 2.

"FIRSTS":

THE WESTERN STAR, Dubuque, Ja 1858, was by far the first Catholic weekly newspaper in Iowa.

LUXEMBURGER GAZETTE, Dubuque, Ag 4 1871, was the first German weekly newspaper of Iowa, for Luxemburgians, even the first Catholic paper in the U.S.

IOWA, Dubuque, Ja 7 1875, was the first German-Catholic weekly newspaper for the Germans in Iowa.

MT.ST.JOSEPH MESSENGER, Dubuque, 1883, was the first school paper in Iowa.

IOWA W.C.T.U.MESSENGER, Des Moines, 1885, was the first society paper in Iowa.

THE CATHOLIC TRIBUNE, Dubuque, (1899), was the only Catholic paper in the U. S. which developed from a weekly to a daily (later in 1920) not only as an attempt of a few years but for almost 22 years, at the same time always being and remaining "Catholic by purpose".

OUR GUARDIAN ANGEL, Keokuk, Mr 15, 1881, was the first Catholic magazine in Iowa

"CURRENT" in 1961+: IOWA MESSENGER as CATHOLIC MESSENGER, Davenport, from Ap 1889 ff. - The paper is, with a 69-year history, the "oldest" in Iowa.

Chronological Table

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	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	
Western Star, Dub., Ja 16 1858-Ap 1859	XX					
Cath.Review, Clinton, 1868-69		XX				
Luxemburger Gazette, Dub., Ag 4 1871-			XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX			-1918
Iowa Cath.Advocate, Dav., Ja 1874-74			X			
Iowa, Dub., Ja 7 1875-D 29 1892				XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		
Kath.Westen, Ja 5 1893-Je 27 1918					XXXXXXX	-1918
Our Guardian Angel, Keokuk, 1881-82				XX		
Iowa Messenger, Dav., Ja 6 1883-Mr 1889				XXXXXXX		
Iowa Cath.M., Ap 1889...-1905					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	-1905
Cath.Mess., Jl 15 1905...-1961+						-1961+
Mt.St.Joseph Mess., Dub., 1883-1910				XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		-1910
Labarum						-1928
Clarke Courier						-?
Iowa W.C.T.U.Mess., Des Moines, 1885-92				XXXXXXXXXXXXX		
Harp, Sioux City, 1888-89				XX		
League of the Cross, Sioux City, 1889-91				XXXXXX		
Northwestern Catholic, Sioux City, 1891-1902					XXXXXXXXXXXX	-1902
Cath.Pilgrim, Dub., 1893-1902					XXXXXXXXXXXX	-1902
Cath.Visitor, Creston, 1895-1901					XXXXXX	-1901
Katholischer Waechter, Cascade, Je 4 1896-Je 1916					XXXX	-1916
Cath.Sentinel, Des Moines, 1896-98					XXX	
Iowa Orphan's Friend, Dav., ?1899-?1903						?X-?1903
Cath.Tribune, Dub., Ja 19 1899...-1920						X-1920
Cath.Tr.Weekly, 1920-34						-1934
Cath.Daily Tribune...Jl 1 1920-Je 6 1942						-1942

Conclusions: Iowans made in 1858 and again in 1868 short attempts toward a Catholic weekly, but only the third (Lux.Gaz.) in 1871 was very successful for 48 years which only World War I cut off because of the German language. After another attempt for an English weekly in 1874 there was again a German weekly in Iowa in 1875 which continued for 44 years to 1918. In 1881 the first juvenile magazine was born but not yet able to survive. From Ja 1883 to today, almost 80 years old in 1962,

is the Iowa Messenger, now Catholic Messenger, a diocesan paper. A high age of 50 was reached by the school-paper of Dubuque (Mt.St.Jos.Mess.) since 1883. The other periodical publications remained below the age of 10 years. Only the Catholic Tribune of 1899 brought fame to Iowa's Catholic journalism, developing from a weekly to a daily. Only the Davenport Catholic Messenger lived up to 1962 and is still current.

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N.B. This list is limited to titles used in the Iowa portion.

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| Abbreviations | Entries arranged according to family or institutional name. |
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| AIHS | American Irish Historical Society, 9951 Fifth Ave., New York City. |
| AN | AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS, 1821-1936. A UNION LIST OF FILES AVAILABLE IN THE U. S. AND CANADA. Ed. by Winifred Gregory. New York: Wilson, 1937. |
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